

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXXI

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22, 1932

No. 12

Building Trades Wages Arbitrarily Reduced

A 20 per cent wage cut for mechanics employed in building construction work in San Francisco for the remainder of the current year, to become effective on Monday last, was announced last Saturday by the Builders' Exchange. The announcement continued:

"The reductions are embodied in a new wage scale adopted by the directors on recommendation of the exchange's industrial relations committee, and were made known at a mass meeting of contractors at 666 Mission street, W. H. George presiding.

"The scale as revised follows closely upon a similar slash in wages of carpenters and plasterers on recommendation of a board of review selected earlier in the month at the instance of the Industrial Association of San Francisco."

A One-Sided Bargain

In no portion of the published reports is there mention of any attempt at collective bargaining. The building trades unions seem to have been completely ignored, and apparently not even the "Impartial Wage Board" has been consulted, for President George of the Builders' Exchange is reported as mentioning that "next autumn the Impartial Wage Board will be asked to draft a new scale," and he appealed on behalf of the public for a lightening of the tax burden.

Slack times in the industry and inability of members of the exchange to compete with contractors on the outside who have taken advantage of a labor surplus to reduce wages were responsible for the revisions, according to George.

Low Wages Mean Stagnant Business

On April 28, 1931, there appeared in the daily newspapers of San Francisco a page advertisement displaying "A Statement by the Industrial Association of San Francisco" on the subject of wages. Among the statements made in this advertisement were the following:

"The Impartial Wage Board's scale which the Industrial Association, in co-operation with contractors and sub-contractors, WILL MAINTAIN DURING 1931, is as fair a scale under present conditions as it was under prosperous conditions when it was promulgated in 1929, after public hearings in the City Hall by the Impartial Wage Board under the chairmanship of his grace the most Reverend Edward J. Hanna. Under that scale in our prosperous years labor did not exploit industry. AND INDUSTRY CANNOT EXPLOIT LABOR UNDER IT TODAY.

"Low wages mean curtailed buying power, stagnant business. At this time, of all times, San Francisco must take affirmative action to maintain buying power at its highest possible level, stimulate business, create confidence, trust, courage. There can be no business with profit unless there are wages with profit. When the mass purchasing power of the workers drops the income values of improved and unimproved property decline."

It would seem that the sentiments expressed by the Industrial Association a year ago are just as applicable today—or has the time expired during which "industry cannot exploit labor"?

NON-UNION MINES REDUCE WAGES

Notices of a reduction in wages from \$6.72 a day to \$5, with corresponding reduction in tonnage rates, were filed with the Colorado Industrial Commission by twelve coal companies whose mines are located in the northern part of the state. The companies were the McNeil, Black Diamond, Liley, Russell, Imperial, Clayton, Crown, National Fuel, Boulder Valley, Shamrock, Leyden, and Consolidated Coal and Coke.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST VOLSTEAD ACT APRIL 27

Plans for the monster mass meeting and demonstration in favor of the modification of the Volstead act, which is to be held in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of April 27, have been completed, and the committee having the arrangements in charge announces that there is every indication, from the interest aroused, of an attendance that will test the capacity of the great hall. The meeting is scheduled to commence at 8 o'clock.

The assemblage will be addressed by E. Clemens Horst, Sylvester Andriano, Chauncey Tramutolo, Sam M. Markowitz, and Donald Breyer, a student of the University of California. Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher will preside.

A wealth of entertainment has been provided for the vast audience which it is felt will be in attendance. There will be a band of 100 pieces and the following radio talent will personally appear: Tommy Harris, Hazel Warner, Frederick Bittke and Eleanor Allen of radio station KFRC, and Charles Marshall, Irving Kennedy and Sarah Kreindler of the National Broadcasting Company.

Admission will be free and no collection will be taken.

"The committee hopes that every member of organized labor will attend this meeting, because we want to show the fanatics and bootleggers that we are enlisted in the fight to restore sanity and temperance in the United States," said a member of the committee.

Emil Buhrer is chairman and Theodore Johnson is secretary of the general committee having charge of the arrangements.

PROGRESS AT WASHINGTON

More than 120 signatures already have been obtained to the petition to discharge the House Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the O'Connor-Hull 2.75 per cent beer bill. A roll-call vote on the measure seems assured. Discharge of the committee will bring the bill before the House for action.

In an open letter to the members of the House asking their signature to the petition, Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act says:

"It may be said without fear of contradiction that there is no other piece of legislation the enactment of which would produce such beneficial results as would accrue from the passage of this bill."

Prevailing Wage Law Held Valid by Court

On all public projects inaugurated by chartered cities of the State of California contractors must agree to pay "the prevailing wage" fixed by the body awarding the contract, no aliens may be employed, and the eight-hour day must be observed.

This was the gist of a decision handed down by the California Supreme Court on Monday last, which is of the utmost importance to contractors and labor. It is reported that it will be instrumental in releasing contracts for millions of dollars in public works and improvements which have been held up pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Pasadena case." One of the most important projects held up awaiting this decision is Pasadena's Pine canyon dam, on which the city expects to spend \$8,000,000.

The "Pasadena Case"

The "Pasadena case" was a test of the 1931 laws in which the city of Pasadena sued J. W. Charleville, its city manager. The city board of directors let a contract for construction of a fence and instructed Charleville to sign it. He refused on the grounds that the contract was in violation of the state law, and the matter was carried to the Supreme Court.

When the directors took the case to the Supreme Court there were numerous intervenors. The directors were joined by the city and county of San Francisco, the Board of Port Commissioners of Oakland and the city of Lynwood.

State Federation Participated

The city manager was joined by the State Federation of Labor and the State Division of Labor Statistics. Arthur L. Johnson, attorney for the Labor Commission, was associated with Charleville's attorneys.

It was Pasadena's contention that a city government is limited only by the state constitution and any attempt of the state government to dictate working conditions or wages was illegal.

Charleville contended in reply that the wage act does not infringe on the powers of municipalities, as it merely requires the awarding body to set the "prevailing wage."

Covers State and County Contracts

Johnson pointed out that the "prevailing wage" was fixed by such bodies as San Francisco's Impartial Wage Board and by Pasadena's directors and by the Labor Commission for the state.

Although the decision applies only to the chartered cities, it was believed that it would cover state and county contracts as well.

Timothy A. Reardon, state labor commissioner, is quoted in the daily press as saying that the decision is a victory for labor in the state, and that bidders on many contracts—more than 100, he estimated—would now submit bids. They have been holding up these bids because of the uncertainty of the conditions of the contracts and the inability of the bidders to estimate what wages they might be forced to pay under the state laws.

BARBERS AS MOVIE ACTORS

A newsreel picture of the members of Local 333, Fresno, Calif., has been made showing the barbers of that local and the master barbers grooming the children of Nutritional Home at Fresno.

CAUSE OF DEPRESSION

The only way out of the present depression is the reduction of working hours and an increase of the income of workers in proportion to the amount they produce, according to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, in an address before the Kern County Labor Council at Bakersfield on April 12.

In its report of the address the Kern County "Union Labor Journal" says:

"Mr. Scharrenberg stressed the assertions that the present depression is entirely different from any previous depression this country has suffered; that it is by no means a temporary depression, and that the depression is the direct result of the American mania for production, without taking into consideration the fact that without distribution of what is produced there must some day be an end to production.

"The speaker pointed out that for the past thirty years the American Federation of Labor has consistently predicted that unless purchasing power was increased in proportion to production there must be a breakdown of the entire system. The A. F. of L. prediction has come true, he added.

"There is no other country in the world," he continued, "where unemployment and depression are caused by having too much of everything. We would have no depression if our warehouses weren't filled. The present is not an ordinary depression at all."

"He laid the blame for conditions on 'all of us,' since the country is still ruled by a majority, which could better conditions if it had the will to do so.

"He described the transformation of American industry from a small factory basis, with the employer in personal contact with the employees, into the present mechanized plants, with absentee ownership, a change which has taken place within one generation.

"One word everyone in this country understands, and that is production," Mr. Scharrenberg continued. "We have had the idea that the more we produced the better off we'd be. That has been proven a fallacy. We have never considered the fact that unless we paid attention to distribution there would have to be an end to production. That end has come.

"Underconsumption is what is troubling us—not overproduction."

Building Trades Council Fears Delay in Beginning Construction

A report submitted to the San Francisco Building Trades Council at its meeting on April 24 by Business Agent Nicholas stated that reports from Washington indicated appropriations for the construction of a federal building in San Francisco would not be passed at this session of Congress unless strenuous efforts were made by those interested in its construction to have such appropriation made. He recommended that Mayor Rossi, General President MacDonald, United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives be requested to use their efforts to have this appropriation made in order that men might be employed during the coming winter on its construction. He reported that a large construction job would be started in the very near future and that he believed if the secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council assisted the Building Trades Council it could be constructed by members of the Council. The matters were discussed at length by delegates from the Electrical Workers, Painters, Carpenters, and others, and it was on motion ordered that Business Agent Nicholas request Brother O'Connell of the Labor Council to assist him in unionizing the job mentioned above.

New York Electricians' Union Sued by Disgruntled Members

Destruction of trade unionism is the sole object of legal attacks on electrical workers' local unions in New York and other cities, President H. H. Broach of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers charges in the April number of the Brotherhood's "Journal."

President Broach charges that the attack against Local Union No. 3 of New York is the spearhead of an attack against the entire electrical workers' organization and is timed with the general wage-cutting, deflationary drive against the building trades. The New York union was selected as the strategic point of attack because of its size and importance, he says.

The attack against the New York union was begun by disgruntled members who have been disciplined for acts injurious to the organization, local officers say. Five of them were suspended for trying to organize an "insurgent" union. All of the ousted men were given trials in accordance with the union's constitution.

Backed by non-union employers, it is charged, a number of the disciplined members have brought suit against the local officers and President Broach and have secured an injunction which rescinds fines against fifteen former members, restoring them to full membership in the organization, and orders the officers to "cease interfering with their rights." The injunction was issued by Justice Peter Schmuck of the New York State Supreme Court.

ADOPTING AMERICANISMS

The Bishop of London, speaking at a meeting recently, said that when he was in America he had learned to say to his chauffeur, "Step on the gas, George"; but so far he had not summoned sufficient courage to say to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "O. K., Chief."—"Wall Street Journal."

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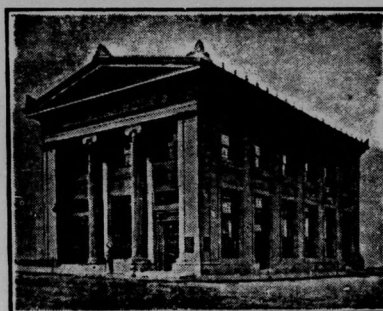
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BALANCING THE BUDGET

("Labor," Washington, D. C.)

"Labor" is convinced that much of the talk about balancing the budget is a deliberate attempt to distract the people's attention from more important issues, and to frighten Congress into refusing adequate appropriations for the relief of the unemployed.

The United States borrowed twenty billion dollars to fight the world war. Justice Brandeis recently declared that the present emergency is more serious than the war—and no one disputed him. If we could borrow for the lesser emergency, shall we be scared by a bookkeeper's taboo from borrowing for the greater?

TAXI DRIVERS' FEE ABOLISHED

The city council of Los Angeles has repealed an ordinance requiring taxicab drivers to pay an annual fee of \$2 to the city. Officers of the Taxicab Drivers' Union have sought this action for some time. With underpaid drivers, every little helps.

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WHITE COAL CO.

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UNIFORM LIEN MEASURE

Greater security against loss by building owners when they are paying their accounts for new building construction is seen as a development which will result from the adoption by the states of a uniform mechanics' lien act, a revised draft of which has just been completed by a committee working in collaboration with the Commerce Department. The act will also eliminate difficulties in receiving payments by contractors, material men and others engaged in construction operations, it is said. The adoption of the act, the committee believes, will tend to improve credit conditions in the building industry and will provide an equitable balance between the burdens to be assumed and the benefits to be derived by persons affected by legislation of this nature.

The committee which prepared the act was appointed by President Hoover while secretary of commerce in 1925 at the request of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and is representative of all the interests involved. Co-operating with it was a special committee appointed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The conference gave the act its approval at its annual meeting in September, 1931, and this body and the American Bar Association will take their final action on the draft at their annual meetings in 1932. Following are the salient features of the revised uniform mechanics' lien act:

When the owner observes procedure that is set out in the act, liens against his property are limited to the contract price. By the terms of the act liens are effective from the time the building project is commenced. Provision is made for the giving of informal notices by lienors to inform the owner of unpaid accounts, and the making of payments by the owner is regulated.

The act provides penalties for the misapplication of funds intended for construction purposes.

As a preliminary to instituting action to recover a lien debt, a formal claim of lien would be filed for public record within three months after the final performance of services by the lienor and the form of this notice is set out. Action to enforce the lien may be begun within one year from the filing of this notice.

The priority of liens among themselves and in

relation to other forms of encumbrance is designated.

The act also provides for the taking of a bond from the contractor by the owner which would be conditioned for the payment of all lien claims. The method of enforcing claims under such a bond is prescribed.

Copies of the revised draft in printed form may be purchased from the Secretary of the Committee, Dan H. Wheeler, care of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Single copies are available at 10 cents per copy and a schedule of reduced prices applies on quantity lots in excess of twenty-five copies.

The purchase of union-labeled goods will materially assist in solving the union unemployment problem.

Ship Owners Break Contract With Longshoremen's Union

The Shawnee, coastwise steamer of the Mallory Line, sailed from New York Sunday after a delay of eighteen hours because of the longshoremen's strike. Officials of the line said the cargo was loaded by strikebreakers and no attempt had been made to negotiate with the striking longshoremen. The strike developed after a pay cut. The Henry R. Mallory, also scheduled to sail at noon Saturday, was also delayed.

A wage reduction of 10 cents per hour for regular and overtime work, proposed by the ship lines, has been rejected by the International Longshoremen's Association, which insists that the ship lines live up to a contract signed last October, which fixed longshoremen's wages at 85 cents an hour and \$1.20 for overtime work.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

EVERY INTEREST OF LABOR DEMANDS SUPPORT OF THE SHARKEY OIL CONTROL ACT

Collapse of a great industry—employing about 200,000 people—means more hardships, suffering, unemployment—RUIN.

The Sharkey Oil Control Act

will stabilize employment and protect the independent producer. It should be ratified at the election May 3rd—say all experts, authorities, farm bureaus, oil workers and business organizations.

Vote "YES"

On Proposition No. 1—May 3rd

PREVENTS destruction of our oil fields—KEEPS MEN AT WORK — Restores the huge buying power of this industry—Will prevent high gasoline prices—SAVES THE INDEPENDENTS AND PREVENTS MONOPOLY.

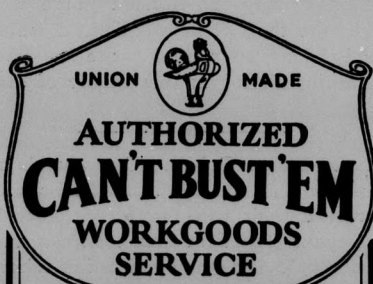
**Supported by 95 per cent of the SMALL
INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS**

"We can never expect to see things better, wages improve, labor employed, if we do not vote 'Yes,'" says Governor James Rolph, Jr.

Vote "YES"

On Proposition No. 1—May 3rd Election

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



SUBSCRIPTION RATES		Year
Single subscriptions.....		\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....		1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)		
Single copies.....		.05

Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1932

Shifting the Burden

President Hoover complains that undue pessimism has been shown in commercial circles recently, and points out that there is no cause for this, as he feels that "in reviewing the entire economic situation . . . nearly a half dozen favorable factors now exist." He states, however, that any recovery from the current economic situation must be accompanied by the "institution of a five-day week not only in the government but in some phases of industry as well."

He is quoted further as saying that he believes it will be necessary to discharge between 5000 and 10,000 government employees. However, he believes "an additional 30,000 to 35,000 workers may be hired, with a saving of between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000."

The inference from all this is that by reducing the work week to five days this immense sum will be saved to the government at the expense of the workers.

If the government employees are reduced to five days' work at five days' pay it will probably mean that the work will be distributed among a larger number of workers; and the fact that all will presumably be compelled to spend all their reduced earnings for maintenance will result in more money being put in circulation from this source than formerly. Which would, of course, mean more business for "commercial circles."

The President evidently has reversed his former attitude of favoring maintaining the buying power of workers as essential to a return to prosperity. Now he seems to have fallen in line with big business in an endeavor to shift the full burden of the calamity upon the shoulders of those workers fortunate enough to hold jobs, and thus relieve the wealthy from the obligation of aiding the unemployed.

Physicians in Jersey City, N. J., have taken a forward step that will be regarded as somewhat revolutionary. In deciding to advertise the names of all the members of the Hudson County Medical Society they have made a move "to protect the public against the practice of irresponsible and unscrupulous practitioners of the healing art." A glance at modern newspapers leads to the inference that the only medical practitioners are quacks, and the "ethics" of the profession that apparently leaves the field of advertising to these elements should be discarded.

How can senators and representatives in Congress remain blind and deaf and dumb before the challenge presented by eight million Americans out of work, longing for work, needing work, and deserving work?—Chicago "Tribune."

Pity the Poor Rich Man!

A widely circulated national weekly magazine is moved by the recent fight in Congress to assess the costs of government more heavily on those best able to bear them to print an editorial which must arouse intense pity in the heart of every man and woman at present holding down a place in the bread line. It is safe to say that few had heretofore realized the heartbreaking worries of the millionaires to whom "God in His infinite wisdom has committed" the good things of life so lavishly. Here are a few excerpts from the editorial, probably written by the publisher himself, who is reputed to be many times a millionaire:

"Nearly all businesses of any size are controlled by wealthy men—efficient, capable citizens who have been able to win in the battle of business. And when you strike at these wealthy men you are automatically adding to the evils associated with business depression. * * * The idea on the part of people everywhere that wealth can bring the calm content of a satisfying happiness is all bunk. If the time ever comes when a proper analysis is made it will be found that men of wealth who are executives in great business enterprises are really self-driven slaves for the benefit of the country in which they are active. They slave night and day, and for what? For wealth and power, the power to run huge businesses that sometimes have thousands of employees. The load that such wealthy men carry is often the source of unending worry and work. They must bear the burden of efficiently managing their businesses, which includes the interest of every employee who depends upon the success of the enterprise for a weekly salary. Those who envy people of this sort are just dumb; they have no knowledge of the various trials and troubles involved. * * * Every man who has acquired riches simply adds to his worries and responsibilities. His situation is no better than one who works for a salary, beyond the fact that he is guaranteed enough to eat and the comforts of life, not considering the heartbreaking worries that also come with heavy business interests. Huge taxes we will have to have in order to foot the bill caused by appalling extravagance. But if our legislators think they are going to improve the situation by aiming staggering blows at wealth and business, we are justified in concluding that we are being governed largely by dumb-bells. * * * If some of our communistic representatives have their way all wealth will be confiscated, and then where will we be? Who will promote the business of the country? Who are the best fitted to promote activities of this sort? Those who have proved their efficiency through hard work are certainly the ones that should be selected. And without wealth as a reward for conscientious service, what would be the substitute?"

Speaking of rewards, it would seem after reading the above that our hard-working millionaires are but scantily rewarded. It might even be said that their position is not so good as that of "the one works for a salary," if we are to believe the editorial, for, besides being "guaranteed enough to eat," the salaried man is at least free from those "heartbreaking worries" connected with "heavy business interests."

Mrs. Edward M. Biddle, the Philadelphia society woman who went to Alaska "to gather material for a book," and was marooned for three months in the interior of that vast country, says that women of the North "are more contented than anywhere else," and then qualifies as an expert by saying that she saw only two women all the time she was there. This incident is paralleled by Floyd Gibbons, the newspaper correspondent, who stopped off at Honolulu while his vessel was in port on the voyage from China to San Francisco, and on his return wrote a "learned" treatise on how Hawaii should be governed. Next in order will be a lecture by one of the movie juveniles as to how to overcome the depression.

Growing Spirit of Tolerance

Jennie Lee, who describes herself as "a product of the coal pits and the university," and who was a member of the British Parliament from a Scotch borough until the landslide that overwhelmed the Labor government, is making a lecture tour in Canada and arousing great interest.

A significant remark of the young lecturer may indicate a change of policy by the heretofore very moderate British Socialists. She said: "Speaking as a young Labor member, there is a feeling that the party has now got to nerve itself to the fact that we are not going to get socialism by a gradual evolutionary process."

Incidentally, speaking of Miss Lee's address at Edmonton, the Alberta "Labor News" says:

"In her address to the Canadian Club on 'The Outlook of the Post-War Generation,' Miss Jennie Lee gave the members of the club some things to think about. It might be mentioned that to give such a speech twenty years ago Miss Lee would have had to do so from a soap box on a street corner, and instead of having the mayor and the president of the university as supporters the law would more likely have been present in a policeman ordered to make speaker and audience 'move on.' The world do move!"

A development of the present industrial depression is the great increase in the patronage of public libraries, which should be a matter of satisfaction to those who are interested in the dissemination of the printed word. The New York public library officials recently stated that during the year 1931 in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond alone no less than twelve million books were circulated through its circulation department. Although no close record can be kept of the character of these books because of the greater number, in large cities, it is clear that economics and books having to do with the need of the present times are in the great majority. Hard times have created both an opportunity and an emergency for public libraries, it was declared.

The fact that the nomination of Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago to be a judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals has received the approval of the Senate judiciary sub-committee should stir organized labor to renewed efforts to prevent his confirmation. The support of Senators Borah and Walsh for the union-hating judge has been accorded under the impression that his appointment would be a blow to Capone and his fellows. The appointment of any fair-minded judge would be inimical to the thug element. Unions which have not already done so should write or wire their senators urging defeat of this enemy of organized labor.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company is credited with being one of the few industrial plants that have increased their working forces since the depression began. The firm makes Clown and Spud cigarettes, employing none but union labor. It is to be hoped that the company will continue to prosper, as it will be an indication that union labor and the public generally are becoming union label-minded.

Mr. Hoover says we can make times good by buying a car. Then, too, it's so much nicer to ride as you look for a job.—Wheeling "Intelligencer."

DIVINE RIGHT OF CAPITAL

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country."—George F. Baer (1902).

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

It requires a page in the New York "Times" to list the serial numbers of the bills turned over by Colonel Charles Lindbergh to the kidnapers of his infant son.

It is one of the most graphic exhibits of the rule of gangdom that has come to this nation with so-called prohibition.

One learned professor is moved to suggest that we return to the days when outlawry was punished by summary death at the hands of any citizen.

Some states still have laws permitting this treatment of criminals. Outlawry is proclaimed against a man and he may then either give himself up or be liable to execution at the hands of whoever chances first to meet him.

We shall come to our national senses and return to a condition of sanity and freedom from gangsters or we shall come to some such method as the learned professor proposes. It is idle to suppose that the American people will much longer tolerate bandit rule brought about by racketeers.

* * *

Congress—the most radical in years—has given us the "lame duck" amendment, the anti-injunction law and several other things. Now it is enmeshed in the problem of whom to soak for taxes and what to do with the bonus.

Legion officialdom, standing on its convention record, declares against the bonus. Legion posts by the dozen declare for it. A great many Congressmen are for it, harking to the posts, rather than to the national officers.

The debate thus far has given the nation a staggering picture of the meaning of bonus legislation. More important, it has let the light in on the fact that the men who went to France are not the favorite sons when it comes to benefits.

If the war was worth fighting it was worth sacrifice. If it was not worth fighting, that is another story. But, palpably, every individual can not be his own judge of that. One other certain thing is that it would not be difficult to create a war burden that even this supposedly rich nation could not stand.

* * *

The soldiers of industry tell no such story of easy paths to just treatment. Not even now are there compensation laws in all states. Many have had ones, some have none.

There is no glamour about the risks of industry, but a man can be made just as much a cripple in just as short time in a factory as on a battle field.

It is a fine thing to have good treatment for anybody. It is a lot finer to have it for all.

And, in addition, let it be said at the risk of some criticism, that patriotism is not something that is to be bought for a stipulated sum of money, or for any sum of money.

To conclude it all, the best way to secure justice for all who toil, whatever their place in the scheme of work, is to organize strong trade unions.

The American Legion is just now getting a splendid lesson in trade union value, while labor and Legion work side by side. Let it be hoped this lesson is not under-rated or soon forgotten.

* * *

The subcommittee on child labor of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection has made a "discovery."

"An income earned by the chief wage earner of the family sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living is basic to a normal solution of the problem of child labor," the committee announces, recommending first that this problem be solved.

This is just what organized labor has been contending for many, many years. If the subcommittee had only gone a little further and pointed out

that strong organization of the workers is "basic" to maintaining "a decent standard of wages," it would have really said something.

Sharkey Oil Control Measure Declared an Aid to Monopoly

Strong opposition to the proposed Sharkey oil control bill, to be voted on at the referendum election on May 3, is planned as the result of the organization by a group of San Francisco citizens of the People's League Opposed to Monopoly, with headquarters in the DeYoung Building. The league is conducting a campaign through newspaper advertising and other forms of publicity to inform the voters of San Francisco and vicinity of the provisions of the Sharkey bill, which is declared to be designed to set up a state-protected oil monopoly in the hands of a few large oil corporations. E. M. Larabee and W. P. Duhamel, well known San Francisco business men, are directing the campaign.

"We believe this sort of a law will pave the way for a monopoly of the oil industry and otherwise work to the disadvantage of the public," explains Mr. Larabee. "It turns the control of the oil industry, largest in the state, over to interested oil producers without any legal protection to the public against high gasoline prices. Monopoly has always served one purpose. It results in so-called economies through mergers, which means loss of employment and increased public distress. California can not afford to take a chance with the Sharkey control bill. It should be overwhelmingly defeated."

A STREET CAR FABLE

Once upon a time there was a man on a street car who got up and offered his seat to a lady. The woman fainted. When she recovered consciousness, she thanked him. Then he fainted.—"Labor."

Acquire the habit of calling for union-made goods. Start now!

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WAR AGAINST DEPRESSION

Over the half million mark and on toward 600,000, the War Against Depression Campaign is proceeding on its way toward the goal of a million jobs for workers now unemployed, according to reports from the New York headquarters.

The half-way mark was passed eight weeks after the campaign started, but it is expected the second half of the battle will require much less than that length of time.

However, the hope that the goal could be reached by May 1 has been abandoned. It is apparent that the campaign for jobs is meeting a stiffer resistance from employers than was contemplated. In part the continued demoralization of the stock market and the lack of any definite knowledge as to the future tax rate and bonus burden are blamed for this.


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UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

It is not too late to start in the big April union label campaign, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, pointed out this week. The campaign is being conducted throughout the nation under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department.

"There is a great opportunity during the period of the campaign to explain to those outside of the movement that the purpose of the campaign is to maintain union standards of living and wages," said Mr. Manning. "Many converts to the cause of union-labeled merchandise and union services will be made when the campaign is made clear to them."

"It is not too late to start the campaign now. Those who are not actively engaged in the campaign are invited to start now. The Union Label Trades Department is ready and willing to do all possible to help all interested now or later. Free label literature can be secured by writing to 202 American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C."

"Deep appreciation is expressed to those who are co-operating in the campaign and doing all possible to relieve unemployment among trades unionists by means of their purchasing power."

ANENT PINCHOT'S SPEECH

A recent example of the way of the big dailies and the big press agencies was manifested with regard to Governor Pinchot's speech at Cleveland on April 2, in which he laid the blame for the deficit squarely upon the shoulders of former Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and cited facts and figures in proof of his indictment. Such a sensational speech should have provoked front page headlines in every city in the United States, but the daily newspapers ignored it.—"The Leader."

PATRONIZE UNION MUSICIANS

Attention is called to the announcement elsewhere of the Musicians' Union that the Larkspur Rose Bowl refuses to employ union musicians. Devotees of dancing desiring to enjoy their favorite recreation on Saturday nights may do so at Fairfax, where Tommy Harris and his radio artists provide the music. These Fairfax dances should become popular with those who insist on union music.

DECLAMATION CONTEST

The fifth annual Shakespearean declamation contest of the San Francisco senior public day and evening high schools will be staged under the auspices of the Humboldt Evening High School, in its auditorium, Eighteenth street between Dolores and Church streets, on Friday evening, April 29, at 8 o'clock.

In view of the great educational value of this annual performance, and considering that the contest is to be held this year during Public Schools Week, a large attendance is expected.

GOOD FOR FLOYD!

Floyd Gibbons, noted war correspondent and lecturer, refused absolutely to deliver his lecture in a theater unfair to organized labor and his lecture, which was scheduled for last Saturday evening, April 9, in the Rialto theater at Portland, was canceled.

RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries.—Woodrow Wilson.

WANTS WITNESSES TO ACCIDENT

Sam Davis, member of the Municipal band, met with an accident at Haight and Market streets Easter morning, March 27. Davis fell and injured his spine in attempting to board a car at that point. He is now at Bissell sanatorium, Forty-third avenue and Irving street. At the time of the accident a number of persons aided him and called him by name, but Davis was unable to take their names. The Musicians' Union is now trying to find those persons.

UNION WAGES MAINTAINED

According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic news-letter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, 902 decreases and 25 increases in wage rates were recorded for the month ending January 15, 1932. Union rates apparently held up better than non-union rates during the period of low employment.

Governor Rolph Is Advocate Of Sharkey Oil Control Bill

Governor James Rolph Jr. has issued a statement in which he urges the people of the state to vote "yes" on the oil control act, which is Proposition No. 1 on the ballot at the May 3 election. The governor strongly advocates its passage as one of the most important factors for speeding the return of normal times as well as giving some degree of permanency to the 200,000 employees of the oil companies.

"We can never expect to see things better, labor employed, or wages improve if we do not have a 'yes' vote," said the governor.

"This act," he said, "protects the interests of all; puts industry upon a conservative basis; keeps labor employed; the wells pumping, and restores prosperity to California's greatest industry. The Sharkey act plays no favorites. It provides for the handling of the industry by the industry, under the supervision of the state."

Nearly 600 independent producers are actively working to have the people ratify the act as the most important promise they have against bankruptcy, says the California Oil and Gas Association, which claims to represent more than 90 per cent of all producers in California.

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WILKERSON WINS A POINT

The nomination of Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago to be a judge of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, opposed by organized labor, has been approved by a Senate judiciary sub-committee by a vote of 3 to 2.

Declaring that rejection of Judge Wilkerson's name would disturb Chicago elements which seek to rid the city of organized crime, Chairman Borah voted for confirmation. Senators Robinson and Walsh likewise supported the nomination, while Senators Blaine and Dill opposed.

By the action of the sub-committee, taken after weeks of discussion, the nomination was referred to the full judiciary committee, where another controversy is expected. Judge Wilkerson has been strongly opposed by organized labor because of his anti-union bias, shown in drastic injunctions issued against organized workers, and this opposition will be reflected by some of the judiciary committee members.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Payment by an employer on public works in Texas of less than the prevailing rate of wages is illegal, the assistant attorney general of Texas has just held.

Farm wages on April 1 were about 4 per cent below their level on January 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture announced April 12.

Determined opposition to a further cut in wages was voted at a joint conference in Montreal of delegates from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

The organized building trades of Boston have mobilized their forces to fight the attempt of the employers further to reduce the purchasing power of Boston citizens by putting through a 25 per cent wage cut.

As the sixteenth annual conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations opened at Geneva on April 12, experts of the labor organization estimated the world army of unemployed to number between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America is planning to oppose taxes on stock transfers, leased wires and telegrams, as proposed in the revenue bill now before the Senate. The union contends the proposed taxes would increase unemployment and delay business recovery.

Henry F. Hilfers, veteran labor executive, New Jersey representative of the American Federation of Labor, and vice-president and director of the Union National Bank, dropped dead of a heart attack on April 12 while working on the lawn of his home at Newark, N. J.

Herman F. Niessner of Camden, N. J., former president of the International Plate Printers, Die Stammers and Engravers' Union of North America, has been nominated for United States Senator by the Socialist party of New Jersey. He was the party's candidate for governor last year.

Approximately 137,000 motor vehicles were produced during March in the United States and Canada, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. March output is thus shown as 11 per cent in excess of February, when 122,890 passenger cars, trucks and taxis were produced, the United States census bureau reported.

A report by the British Trade Union Congress shows that although organized labor has been battling with an industrial depression and widespread unemployment since 1921 it has made a remarkable showing. "On the lowest computations," the report says, "at least 115,000 new members have been added to the unions between August, 1929, and March, 1932."

Announcement is made by the general offices of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada that the thirty-first convention of the organization will be held in Memorial Hall, Columbus, O., beginning June 6. About 900 delegates, representing almost 700 local unions, will attend the convention. William C. Elliott is president of the International Alliance.

A strike of building trades mechanics in Boston was settled without the loss of a minute's time by the workers. This was possible by reason of the operation of two modern institutions—the five-day week and the radio. The men struck after quitting work on Friday and representatives of the unions and employers effected a settlement by Sunday afternoon. The news of the settlement was broadcast by radio and every man was back on the job Monday.

JUDGE WILKERSON AND CAPONE

The claim that Wilkerson has "made war" on Chicago gangs rests on the single fact that he sentenced Al Capone to eleven years in the penitentiary for income tax frauds. "Labor" is glad to have Capone in the pen, but it cannot applaud the methods Wilkerson used in putting him there.

George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney in Chicago, has testified that after negotiations with Al Capone's attorney, he, Johnson, agreed to recommend that Capone be sent to prison for two and a half years if he pleaded guilty. Johnson testified further that Judge Wilkerson approved the deal.

Why Judge Wilkerson changed his mind is not known. Someone may have persuaded him, or new evidence may have appeared, or the nation-wide protest against a compromise may have made Wilkerson feel that it was unsafe to go through with the arrangement. All that anyone knows is that Wilkerson "double crossed" the district attorney and ignored the agreement which he had approved.

Is there anything in that performance to justify the promotion of a judge who made such brutal use of injunctions and such doubtful use of receiverships?

The cry of "gangland" is just a scheme to cover the real objections to Wilkerson's promotion. "Labor" hopes that other senators will not be stampeded or deceived.—"Labor."

WISCONSIN'S NIGHT WORK QUESTION

A request by a Wisconsin hosiery company to the State Industrial Commission to be allowed to employ a night shift of women was refused, according to the "Daily News Record." The commission had previously ruled against night work and would not change this decision. However, it was suggested to the employer that he employ two six-hour shifts, from 6 a. m. to 12 m. and from 12 m. to 6 p. m., with no time lost for meals, these hours falling within legal limits and increasing the time of employment 44 per cent. This plan would reduce the hours worked by each woman from fifty to thirty-six hours a week, but could double the number of workers and more than take care of the proposed increase in production. The commission stated that it believed "that it comes with ill grace from such an employer to urge that he be permitted to employ his women at night before he has taken advantage of his opportunities to increase employment."

MORE OF THIS WOULD HELP

Pomeroy's, Inc., a Pennsylvania department store organization with stores in Harrisburg, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre and Reading, recently announced the adoption of the five-day week with no change in weekly pay.

WAGES OF WOMEN

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reports that women's wages are highest in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Ohio and lowest in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina.

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TEXT BOOK DECISION

The California Supreme Court has held that the law which says the Board of Education "may" have its books printed at the state printing office does not mean that it "must" have its books published there, and that it is free to purchase books where it will, providing that no California firm offers to print the books at a comparable price and a comparable quality. The case was that of Ginn & Co., Boston publishers, for a writ of mandamus to compel the State Board of Control to approve a claim for \$2400 for music books.

RECENT DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: John Brown, member of Butchers' Union No. 115; Chris P. Christensen, Laundry Drivers' Union; John Patrick Elliott, Millmen's Union No. 42; Jean DuRocher, Musicians' Union No. 6; Albert E. Smith, Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD

The cost of residential construction is now approaching the lowest level in ten years. Prices of brick, lumber and other materials have been declining steadily since 1923, according to an index constructed by the United States Department of Commerce.

The purchase of union-labeled goods will materially assist in solving the union unemployment problem.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

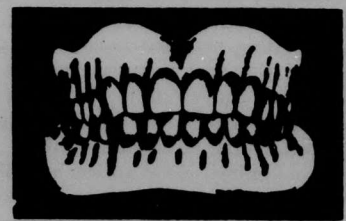


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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The union at its meeting on Sunday decided that four delegates would be sent to the convention at Long Beach. Nominations were as follows: D. N. Bonnington, A. F. Moore, J. J. Heberner, G. A. Sheridan, J. E. Whiting and Harry Young.

J. F. Dalton, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last week and early this week. Because of previous engagements President Dalton was unable to attend the meeting of No. 21.

I. J. Otis, a member of No. 21, recently resigned the position of printer aboard the Malolo to accept the foremanship of the "Paradise of the Pacific" office in Honolulu. Mr. Otis had made several voyages on board the Malolo and had contemplated taking a similar position aboard the new Mariposa.

The San Francisco Progressive Club announces a meeting for Sunday, April 24, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. All members of the International Typographical Union are invited to attend.

M. H. Greene, who recently returned from Chicago, it is understood this week entered Letterman Hospital for treatment. Mr. Greene had been endeavoring for some time to secure government hospitalization for disability arising from military service.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M. Jr.

A "long" letter from the members of this chapel has been forwarded to Tom Bookman, who is convalescing at the Home in Colorado Springs. The letter was written on a ticket roll, no limit being placed on length, breadth or depth. About twenty members of the chapel scribbled a cheery note to Tom. The total length of the finished letter exceeded forty feet.

The many friends in this chapel of William Clement, makeup in the "News" composing room, extend their sympathies to Bill in the loss of his 23-year-old brother, who passed on during the previous week. And our sympathies are also with the entire Clement family while traveling through this vale of tears.

The petition signed by thousands of East Bay commuters protesting the inaugural of a greatly curtailed boat and train service on Sunday and holidays has come to naught. The Railroad Commission found in favor of the transportation companies. It is therefore advisable, for all prospective commuters, to carefully peruse the time tables. On one line the missing of a boat or train by one minute means a wait of fifty-nine minutes.

The "Shopping News" has recently completed installation of a new press and stereotyping machinery. With this new machinery has come the installation of the new vogue in power. All AC power has been converted to DC power. While the change has been expensive, the saving in the cost of power will be tremendous.

Harry Brookmiller gives notice he will be unable to attend the special meeting of the Union, Sunday, May 1. Trout season opens that day.

"A Night in Tijuana," sponsored by the Dulfer-"Shopping News" Employees' Association, proved to be all its sponsors claimed for it, and then some. A substantial sum was realized on the affair; the treasury is taking on a healthy appearance once more. Considerable effort was put forth by those handling the affair to make it a pleasant one for every person attending. Another event is in the making—this column will carry the news when our star reporter returns from the races.

Genial Tom Mulligan dropped in Monday afternoon with the right side of his face looking like

a balloon. That infected molar needed attention, so Tom just put on a sub and rushed off to the doctor. Ere these lines appear in print we believe Tom will be back on the job. We just can't get along without the genial Tom.

Jack Daigneault is the latest member of the "Cheaters' Club." Jack's eyes were doing the impossible—focusing upside down, around the corners, under the table, etc. But it's all hunky-dory now. Jack can now see Los Angeles from Fairfax—on the map.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

"Shiftless, unreliable help," was the opprobrious epithet applied to Run o' the Hook editor's assistants by Frank Burwell when he looked at last week's paper and found not one chapel had correspondence. A 10 per cent wage cut, Frank glowered darkly, might fetch such prima donnas back to earth.

A tiny speck caught Make-up Editor Charles Massey's eye; a finger he pressed down exploringly, and a sharp point penetrated the epidermis. His ululations evoked little sympathy from Bert Coleman, watching him, who threatened to bring Massey before the chapel for handling type.

Conceive such fiendishness—Phil Scott, a champion theater ticket moocher, each week working the drama editor for so many passes he can't possibly use them all; and waiting till the time limit expires then offering 'em to Jay Palmiter, another of the drama editor's regular customers, but usually beaten to the mooch by Scott. Sometimes Phil, to heighten Jay's anguish, extracts a dozen or so passes from his pockets and slowly, dolefully tears them up, a desecrating process which actually rends Jay's very innards.

The singular no longer appeals to Alfie Moore and he's considering being two men—frank and earnest.

Wonder if the usual will happen in Eddie Porters' case—the dentist yanking all his beautiful grinders, then deciding it was his tonsils after all? Whatever the final decision, Eddie can whistle no more, his whistler being concealed by his nose, which rests affectionately on his chin.

A diamond, a great, gleaming one-thirty-second of a carat, adorns a setting on Swede Adams' finger. It's an old Minnesota custom, he says, for mynheer as well as for mademoiselle to wear a ring to warn off poachers. If size is an indication she thinks a lot of Swede.

"Crackbon is prepared for a rainy day," gloated

Lou Schmidt after collecting a crowd in the gents' boudoir to admire Al's new umbrella.

"Did Structural Steel Workers' Union manufacture it?" asked Bill Clement, looking at its half-inch thick steel ribs.

"Somebody started on the framework of Golden Gate bridge, was stopped by injunction or sumpin and wound up with a replica of Robinson Crusoe's home-made sunshade," ventured Joe Sullivan.

"Tisn't an umbrella, it's a parachute," corrected Clarence Abbott. "Crackbon, y'know, has been up in the air so long he's gonna try for a landing."

"Well, it's better than playing with dolls," Dick Smith came to Al's rescue. "Crackbon, remember, is but 14 years old—you all saw it in the paper the other day. It said he's a Leap Year baby, hatched in February of (Smith got a bit mixed about dates) 1872—or was it 1492?"

Crackbon's official version of this celebrated water shed, purchased last week, included a demonstration of its rapid rising qualities. Upon his touching a spring it developed a speed almost equalling some makes of flour. Closing, its four sets of ribs, like a setting hen bringing wings down over her brood, gradually oozed into sockets with a soft clucking sound infinitely soothing, inducing firm belief in its maker's integrity and enforcing silence upon any who would question the sanity of the dealer who let it go for a mere 3.95.

RIGHT TO LABOR

The right of a man to labor

And his right to labor in joy—

Not all your laws can strangle that right

Nor the gates of hell destroy.

—Edward Markham.

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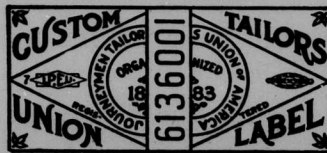
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AT 1:30 IN THE AFTERNOON
SUNDAY, APRIL 24
Fred E. Ross, President H. J. Benz, Secretary

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The April meeting of the union was well attended and there was plenty of discussion to enliven matters. The following officers were elected: President, Harold I. Christie; vice-president, Roy Bennetts; secretary-treasurer, Alfred F. O'Neil. Among six candidates for the two places on the executive committee, E. Hoertkorn was the only candidate elected. As it requires a majority vote to elect, the run-off will be had among the four candidates receiving the highest vote. Joseph Enright was elected sergeant-at-arms; delegates to Labor Council, C. Friberg, J. Stocker; auditing committee, William Johns, O. Benson, H. Suhl-sen. A scale assessment of 1 per cent was voted. Proposals that nominations for local officers be moved ahead a month, with election to be held on the fourth Wednesday in May instead of the third Sunday in April, and also that all referendum votes be cast in chapels instead of union meetings, were defeated. Fifty "whites" and no "blacks" were cast in the vote to continue the unemployment relief measure, inaugurated a year ago, for another three months.

Shortly after the lockout of the members of Seattle Mailers' Union on the "Times" of that city a letter was received by the Secretary-Treasurer of No. 18 from the Seattle local appealing for our moral support and financial assistance. At the regular meeting of No. 18 following the receipt of this letter it was unanimously voted to extend a loan of \$100 to the Seattle Mailers' Union. A resolution was introduced at this meeting to levy an assessment of 50 cents per member per month until such time as the difficulty was adjusted to further assist the Seattle Mailers' Union in their fight against the "Times." And at the meeting following the proposition carried by a vote of 55 for to 6 against. Local assessment amounting to \$43.50 was sent them. Under date of March 29, 1932, D. S. Patterson of the Seattle Mailers' Union addressed a letter to No. 18's secretary-treasurer which was read at our April meeting without comment. Mr. Patterson wrote in part: "I received instructions from the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to refund the money sent to the Seattle Mailers for the promotion of our fight against the 'Times.' The executive board advises that they wish to take care of any financial requirements in this trouble, and in so doing the cost will be distributed throughout the jurisdiction. I am enclosing our check in the amount of \$143.50, the amount you so kindly sent us."

If "the cost will be distributed throughout the jurisdiction," as Mr. Patterson states, that should be something for the members of the M. T. D. U. to think over. It may be the executive board of the M. T. D. U. intends to refund the money the I. T. U. has paid the Seattle Mailers as benefits. If so, that should be plenty of food for thought for the members of the M. T. D. U. also. The book of laws of the M. T. D. U. grants no such arbitrary powers to its officers. But then the history of the M. T. D. U. shows that the laws of the M. T. D. U. were always "flexible" and "elastic" in so far as its officers were concerned. But in case a local of the M. T. D. U. refuses to comply with the M. T. D. U. officers' pro rated assessment for the Seattle local, then what? Anyway, the M. T. D. U. officers, with court litigation, "outlaw" locals and the Seattle strike, have a big job on their hands.

NEW BUILDING FOR MUSICIANS

The Chicago Federation of Musicians, James C. Petrillo, president, has decided to tear down its old headquarters building in the Loop district and erect a new and modern building. It is hoped to have the structure ready by next fall.

ROSS HELLER'S NEW ENTERPRISE

Among the many members of the printing craft who have taken advantage of the depression to seek an outlet for their talents for business in other occupations is Ross E. Heller, well and favorably known to union printers of San Francisco and northern California. Recently Mr. Heller has become the proprietor of a first-class barber shop at the corner of Sutter and Powell streets, where he will welcome his friends and provide them with the best to be had in the way of tonsorial service. His cards and other printed matter bear the Allied Printing Trades union label conspicuously displayed. Printing craftsmen should give him a call.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS WEEK

San Francisco's thirteenth annual observance of Public Schools Week will take place from April 25 to 30, inclusive. Leaders in all parts of the city and representing all large organized groups will serve on the various committees. Mayor Angelo J. Rossi has issued a proclamation directing attention to Public Schools Week.

Public meetings will be held every evening during the week in schools throughout the city, where parents and friends of the pupils will be addressed by prominent citizens, among whom will be Daniel C. Murphy and Frank C. MacDonald.

HOW EMPLOYERS FIGHT DEPRESSION

The husband was laid off. His wife, forced to look for a job, heard women were being hired at the factory where he had worked. She applied and was given a job—the same one her husband had been holding—but at 50 per cent less an hour than he had been getting. That was one of the conditions discovered in South Bend, Ind., industries by investigators for the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor during a survey they made there in 1930.

MAILERS TAKE PAY CUT

Mailers' Union No. 6 of New York has agreed to a three-month wage reduction of 7 per cent on the contract with the employing printers which expires on September 30, 1932. Five of the six unions in the book and job printing industry have now agreed to temporary wage reductions. Typographical Union No. 6 is holding out firmly against any pay cuts.

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THE LEADING QUESTION

By William A. Nickson

All political reforms are opposed by those who are beneficiaries of the several abuses sought to be removed. History confirms the foregoing statement, dating back to the Magna Carta, when the barons of England forced major concessions from King John.

What are the people of the United States going to do with their franchise next November? It has been said that discontent grows with increasing intelligence—ergo, do not educate the masses. This sophistry has kept the producers in leash of organized capital for a long time, but a new era is dawning for the worker.

In order to combat the progressive movement in Congress the Demo-Republican party is advocating a coalition administration similar to that of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, when vested interests are assailed, there is no material difference in the opinions of the two major parties. The hope of the workers rests in non-partisan action. All honor to the progressive Republican and Democratic congressmen who defeated the infamous sales tax. They stand like sentinels guarding the interests of those who have been exploited since the early part of the nineteenth century.

The question now is: Are the voters this fall going to give their indorsement to those who have advocated reforms or are they going to be governed by the blatant campaigners, paid by the standpatters? Let not the voters be sidetracked by the wet and dry issues. The questions of finance and unemployment are the main issues. Will enlightened democracy triumph over organized autocracy?

If the government becomes a law-breaker it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of April 15, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Dixon absent.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 6, William Umy, vice William Rhys. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Congressman Welch and Congresswoman Florence Kahn, relative to the proposed reduction in salaries of federal employees and stating they were opposed to any cut in salaries of federal employees. From Federation of Teachers No. 61, stating they will subscribe to the unemployment relief fund. From Moving Picture Operators, with reference to the unfair Modesto and Challenge products. From United Wall Paper International Union, with reference to members of organized labor buying union-made wall paper. From Civil Service Commission, inclosing scope circular for examinations to be held beginning April 23.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists' Union No. 68, requesting the Council to place the products of Best Foods on the unfair list.

Referred to Secretary—From Motion Picture Operators, inclosing a letter from Salt Lake City asking for information relative to whether or not the Sign and Display Card Writers' Union had contacted with theaters in this locality. From Post Office Clerks' Union, extending a most cordial invitation to Secretary O'Connell to be their guest on the occasion of their annual ball to be held at the Hotel Whitcomb Saturday evening, May 7, 1932.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the San Francisco Work-Creating Commission, submitting a

report of its activities up to date.

Request Complied With—From Lithographers' Union No. 17, with reference to lithographed marriage license.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between Letter Carriers and the local branch of National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, committee recommended that the Council communicate with Secretary Morrison concerning the protest filed by Letter Carriers No. 214. In the matter of application of the Local Joint Executive Board for a boycott against Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company, Mason and Geary streets. Representatives of Boiler Makers' Union No. 6 appeared before the committee and requested the Council to communicate with the Secretary of War and with our representatives in Congress protesting against the awarding of ship contract on United States army transport Grant to the Moore Dry Dock Company of Oakland and the Bethlehem Ship Building Company of San Francisco and Alameda, due to strike conditions arising through wage reductions. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when purchasing hats. Waiters—Have rejected proposition of employers dealing with a wage cut; Lucca and Foster restaurants are unfair; Leighton's cafeteria only fair cafeteria in San Francisco; Chauffeurs will hold a special meeting next Thursday evening; donated \$25 to Committee on Modification of the Volstead Act.

Special Committee—Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act reported that all arrangements were practically completed for the mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening, April 27, 1932, in the Civic Auditorium. Report received as progressive.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that Lucca's restaurant be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

Receipts—\$419.00. **Expenses**—\$205.50.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

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EXTRA SPECIAL.....\$21.50

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CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

Forty delegates and visitors, representing eleven Typographical Unions in northern California, attended the first quarterly meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Watsonville, Calif. Many of the delegates and visitors were accompanied by their wives and families, the latter being entertained during the Conference session, at the conclusion of which all joined in accepting the invitation of Watsonville Typographical Union No. 543 to attend a dinner prepared for the occasion.

With the acceptance of the application for membership of Santa Cruz Typographical Union No. 589, the Conference family has now reached the total of sixteen unions. F. Sewell March, alternate, was seated to represent Santa Cruz Union in the absence of the delegate, C. G. McDowell. Credentials were presented for J. R. Kelly, who was recently named to take the place of Frank Fee, resigned, on the Oakland delegation.

H. P. Melnikow, counsellor, recommended that the Conference ask scale committees of member unions to give consideration to the six-hour day as a means of solving the unemployment situation. It was claimed for the six-hour day that it would afford opportunity for co-operation with employers in reducing costs of production through efficient and flexible operation and materially assist in the restoration of purchasing power and improvement of business generally. While the workers at present would forfeit 25 per cent of their income, one additional man could be put to work for every five now employed and the employer would still be able to save 10 per cent of his payroll.

Invitation of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, amplified by an invitation from Women's Auxiliary No. 120 to Sacramento Typographical Union, was accepted, and the Conference will hold its next meeting in Sacramento on July 10.

The purchase of union-labeled goods will materially assist in solving the union unemployment problem.

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100 PER CENT UNION

B. J. D.
COFFEE SHOP
QUALITY AT REASONABLE PRICES
2631 MISSION STREET

MAX A. MULDER
Public Accountant

Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street
Phone EXbrook 7265

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Friendship

WE ARE PROUD OF THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS THAT EXIST BETWEEN ORGANIZED LABOR AND OURSELVES AND ALWAYS STRIVE TO MERIT THE GOOD WILL AND CONFIDENCE OF ALL IN OUR DEALINGS.

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SUPPORT HETCHY BONDS

"The workers of San Francisco realize that failure to pass the Hetch Hetchy bonds would compel a shutdown of the Hetch Hetchy project and throw 1300 or more workers out of employment," said John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, in a newspaper interview last week. He continued: "Labor must and will give unified support to this vital and necessary measure."

O'Connell urged organized labor in San Francisco to back solidly the move to complete the great water project. In this connection he said:

"It is unthinkable that the citizens of San Francisco, by neglecting to vote on this vital issue, would permit this great water supply project, in which they have invested so many millions of dollars, to stand idle and uncompleted for lack of the comparatively small sum required to finish the job."

City-wide support of the Hetch Hetchy bond issue at the election May 3 was urged by O'Connell, who is also secretary of the Citizens' Hetch Hetchy Bond Campaign Committee. The \$6,500,000 bond issue has been indorsed by the Labor Council.

INCREASE IN RELIEF NEEDS

Last month the relief agencies of the Community Chest cared for more destitute families than ever before in the history of San Francisco. The number of needy persons requiring food, fuel, shelter, clothing and free medical or dental care is increasing at an alarming rate, according to Frank M. Harris, chairman of the Chest directing committee, who reports that 10,974 families received aid from Community Chest agencies during the month of March as against 9320 families requiring help in February. The additional load in one month of more than 1600 families, most of them destitute because of unemployment, indicates the magnitude of the emergency now being met by social and welfare organizations.

Acquire the habit of calling for union-made goods. Start now!

UNFAIR TO MUSICIANS' UNION

The Larkspur Rose Bowl

Refuses to employ Union Musicians for its Saturday night dances.

All Union men and women are urged to stay away from this
UNFAIR CONCERN

HATTERS NEED ASSISTANCE

Hatters' Union No. 23 reports business in hat factories in San Francisco is not what it should be, even with depressed general business conditions. Many of its members are working only part time. In an appeal asking support for the Hatters' label the United Hatters of North America says: "We appeal to you to buy only hats which bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America. The best hats in the world are made in America in union factories, and every hat has the union label sewed under the sweatband. Hats which do not bear the union label are either imported from foreign countries or made in America by non-union labor."

UNION SHOPS ARE SANITARY

Police records in San Francisco and Oakland show only non-union shops as violators of the

California law. A person gets just what he pays for. The barber business with all its service to the human family should reflect in the main well paid men who engage in the barber business.—Daniel F. Tattenham in "Journeyman Barber."

Bankers' Demands for Wage Cuts Arouse Boston Labor to Action

The executive board of the Boston Central Labor Union was instructed by the delegate body to determine ways and means of combating the alleged policy of the bankers in cities and towns of Massachusetts in demanding wage reductions for the workers before they will guarantee or advance loans to employers of labor.

The action was taken on a motion by a delegate who charged the bankers with pursuing such a policy and declared that it was about time that organized labor took a stand against such a policy.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

MONOPOLY IS LABOR'S ENEMY!

If you tried to devise a law that throttled the wage-earner's chance, while giving all the advantage to the big oil corporations, you have it in the Sharkey Oil Control Bill! Mr. Rockefeller at his best never thought of one like this!

A tight control of crude oil production—protected by a State law—and no protection against gouging the public with high-priced gasoline! If this doesn't open the door for a monopoly of the oil industry in California, then we'd like some bright industrial captain to call its real name!

And this kind of a law sponsored by oil companies who have made it a rule not to employ a man over 35 years of age! Sympathetic, isn't it, of the worker who is trying to make good—to provide for his family, send his kids to school, and pay taxes on his little home? If these big oil corporations are only going to have the 35-year-olds on their payroll what are the rest of us going to do with the old boys who've served faithfully through years of storm and stress?

For our part, we'd surely like to see good times in the oil industry and its allied branches—with plenty of work at living wages for all! But we'll have neither prosperity nor good feeling nor public confidence in the industry until the big fellows stop their scheming to create monopolies, stop crowding and crushing independent enterprise, stop shipping in cheap foreign oil at the expense of California oil, while California's production is being drastically curtailed, stop faking about faith, stop quarreling among themselves, stop a lot of other practices their production allowables and accusing the independents of bad that are responsible for bad times and near-chaos!

We don't believe you'll take a chance with this Sharkey Bill.

VOTE "NO" WITH THE REST OF LABOR ON
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Opposed to Monopoly

322 De Young Building

San Francisco

HOLDS KEY TO PEACE

Russia is in the midst of a war scare. The Soviet government through its press is apparently interested in creating the impression that the Japanese are trying to involve Russia in war maneuvers in the Far East.

So states Dr. Charles E. Malamuth, University of California Extension Division lecturer, who recently returned from a year in Russia. While in Moscow Malamuth taught the History of English Literature at the Moscow Institute of Modern Languages.

Second Five-Year Plan

Concerning the present economic status of Russia, Malamuth says:

"The second five-year plan, which has been devised with particular emphasis on developing light industries and improving living conditions, is meeting a very lukewarm response on the part of the Russian masses, who feel that it falls short of the extravagant promises made to them by Soviet leaders at the time the first five-year plan was initiated. It is not unreasonable to presume that the purpose of the war scare is to deflect the attention of the masses from the shortcomings of the industrialization program. Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, had foreseen present developments in the economic life of the Soviet Union with amazing clarity and precision. His prognostications of developments written a couple of years ago are being borne out by conditions existing today.

"A new campaign of heresy hunting is on foot now. It affects principally members of the Russian Communist party and men prominent in public life who are found guilty of the slightest deviations from the general policy of the Communist party. In spite of the fact that 'Trotskyism' had

been reported completely rooted out a couple of years ago, the new deviators are charged with 'Trotskyism.' The punishment is swift and ruthless. There is only one side to every public question in Soviet Russia.

United States Action Important

"At the bottom of all these difficulties is the critical economic situation, out of which Russia can emerge either through friendly co-operation with the 'capitalist' countries by way of purchases made abroad on the basis of long-term credits, or through a revolutionary war that will shake modern civilization to its foundations. Curiously enough, the freedom to choose between these alternatives is not with Soviet Russia but rather with the capitalist governments, and particularly with the United States, in so far as it holds the purse strings of the world. The economic progress of Soviet Russia is the key to world peace today. In the immediate future we shall have to make a decisive choice between 'risking' the extension of long-term loans to Soviet Russia and risking the lives of our fittest young men. The situation is much more serious than it appears to be on the surface. The United States should not continue to drift—into the most horrible slaughter of all times."

WORK-CREATING COMMISSION

In bringing to a close the activities of the San Francisco Work-Creating Commission Bert W. Levit, executive chairman, reports that to date (April 5) the commission has obtained a total of 29,359 working days. "Taking into consideration the fact that the minimum wage adopted by the commission is \$3.50 per day, this means that the commission has placed in the hands of about one thousand unemployed San Franciscans, and through them in circulation, over \$100,000," said Mr. Levit. Headquarters will be maintained for at least another three or four weeks.

FIGHT PAY REDUCTIONS

With organized labor putting up a tremendous fight against every proposal for cutting the pay of federal employees, advocates of federal pay reductions pressed their campaign, which, if successful, is held certain to bring on a general wage-cutting drive throughout the country.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor continued their canvass of members of Congress, pointing out that federal salary pay slashes are bound to be disastrous at this critical hour and urging Congress to stand firm for the maintenance of federal government wage standards.

Members of the House Economy Committee pushed their plans for direct salary cuts, while President Hoover insisted that Congress adopt his pay reduction plan of a five-day week for per diem employees and a one-month vacation without pay for employees on an annual salary basis.

Labor's Stand Reaffirmed

Following a conference of trade union leaders, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed in vigorous language the uncompromising stand of the Federation in opposition to reducing the pay of federal employees, declaring that this is no time for Congress to launch an unsound economic program and appealing to Congressmen not to add to the misery of the nation by imposing pay cuts on government employees. Said President Green:

"The American Federation of Labor, speaking for the working men and women of the nation, appeals to the members of Congress to preserve and protect the living standards established by government employees through years of effort. Do not add to the economic misery of our beloved country by voting to impose wage cuts upon thousands of faithful, trained, valuable government employees.

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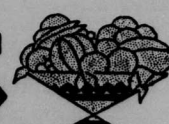
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but there really isn't much
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really pays one to come
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